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tons burden. The "Fortune," which brought *twenty-nine passengers* to Plymouth in 1621, was of only *fifty-five* tons. The "Little James," which came in 1623, was of only *forty-four* tons.

It is a marvel to us that persons were willing to venture across the stormy Atlantic, at all seasons of the year, in such small craft; and a still greater marvel that so many of these voyages were successfully accomplished.

Dr. ELLIS moved that Mr. Deane be requested to prepare a complete history of this "old wreck," embracing all the facts in connection with its recent recovery, including an account of any relics discovered with it; and his motion was adopted.

NOVEMBER MEETING.

The stated monthly meeting of the Society was held this day, Thursday, Nov. 9, at eleven o'clock, A.M.; the President, the Hon. Mr. Winthrop, in the chair.

The Librarian announced donations for the past month from the City of Boston; the Boston Provident Association; the Chicago Historical Society; the Essex Institute; the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society; the New-England Loyal Publication Society; Oberlin College; the Society of Antiquaries, London; the Society "Doctrina et Amicitia," Amsterdam; John Appleton, M.D.; John A. Bolles, Esq.; George Brinley, Esq.; Elbridge H. Goss, Esq.; Thomas J. Herring, Esq.; Clement H. Hill, Esq.; Benjamin P. Johnson, Esq.; Charles

W. Livermore, Esq.; Mrs. Mahala Marquess; Henry O'Reilly, Esq.; Col. Francis W. Palfrey; Hon. Alexander H. Rice; and from Messrs. W. G. Brooks, Green, Metcalf, C. Robbins, Webb, Whitney, and Winthrop, of the Society.

The President then spoke as follows:—

We seem to attempt in vain, gentlemen, to keep our resident-roll complete. At our last meeting, a nomination was made to fill the vacancy created by the death of our lamented friend, Mr. Livermore; but, before the time for balloting on that nomination had come round, a venerable neighbor of Mr. Livermore, a fellow-resident in Cambridge, is suddenly taken from our number. Dr. Joseph Emerson Worcester had been a member of this Society since April, 1827, and stood fourth on our roll in the order of seniority. In his own special department of labor, he undoubtedly stood first among the living. No lexicographer of the English tongue, of equal merit and equal accomplishment, survives him on either continent. By a striking coincidence, a late steamer from England brings word, that Dr. Charles Richardson, whose labors in the same field might perhaps have been compared with those of Dr. Worcester, died a few weeks before him.

Dr. Worcester had rendered, during his long life, many valuable services to literature, to geography, and to history. His gazetteers of geography and epitomes of history, ancient and modern, exhibited patient industry and research; and he secured an enviable reputation as the literary editor of the "American Almanac" for eleven or twelve years. But his name will be longest remembered in connection with his dictionaries of the English language,—the last and most comprehensive of which, completed and published only four years ago, is inferior, to say the least, to no English dictionary ever published. He lived to enjoy the rewards of his labors

in the respect and esteem of learned men at home and abroad; and died at a good old age, after a very brief illness. I am instructed by the Standing Committee to submit the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we have learned with great regret the death of our venerable associate, Dr. Worcester; and that the President be requested to name one of our number to prepare a Memoir of him for our Proceedings.

Remarks on Dr. Worcester were also made by Messrs. EMERSON, FOLSOM, and NEWELL; and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President presented from the papers of Gov. Bowdoin the following letter from an early, and probably contemporaneous, copy, addressed by the House of Representatives of Massachusetts to their agent in London, Dr. Franklin:—

PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY,
June 29th, 1771.

SIR,— Your Letter of the 5th of Feb^y last has been laid before the House; the Contents are important, and claim our fixt attention— We cannot think the Doctrine of the Right of Parliament to tax us is given up while an act remains in Force for that Purpose, and is daily put in Execution; and the longer it remains the more danger there is of the People's becoming so accustomed to arbitrary and unconstitutional Taxes as to pay them without Discontent; and then, as you justly observe, no minister will ever think of taking them off, but will rather be encouraged to add others.— If ever the Provincial Assemblies should be voluntarily silent on the Parliament's taking upon themselves a Power thus to violate their Constitutional and Charter Rights, it might hereafter be considered as an approbation of it, or at least a tacit Consent that such a Power should be exercised at any future Time: It is therefore our Duty to declare our Rights and our determined Resolution at all events to maintain them.

The Time we know will come when they must be acknowledged, established and secured to us and our Posterity.— We severely feel the Effects not of a Revenue raised, but a Tribute extorted without our free Consent or Controul; Pensioners and placemen are daily mul-

tipling; a Fleet and a Standing Army posted in North America for no other apparent or real Purpose than to protect their Exactors, Collectors of the Tribute, for which they are to be maintained, and many of them in Pomp and Pride to triumph over and insult an injured People, and suppress if possible even their murmurs — and there is Reason to expect that the continual Increase of their number will lead to proportionable Increase of a Tribute to support them. What will be the Consequence? either on the one hand an abject Slavery in the People which is ever to be deprecated, or a determined Resolution to openly assert and maintain their Rights, Liberties and Privileges: The Effects of such Resolution may be for some Time retarded by flattering Hopes and Prospects; and while it is the Duty of all Persons of Influence here unitedly to endeavor to inculcate the Sentiments of moderation, it will be, in our Opinion equally the Wisdom of British Administration to consider the Danger of forcing a free People by oppressive measures into a State of Desperation: We have Reason to believe that the American Colonies, however they may have disagreed among themselves in one mode of Opposition to arbitrary Measures, are still united in the main Principles of constitutional and natural Liberty; and that they will not give up one single Point in Contest of any Importance, tho' they take no violent measures to obtain them — The taxing their Property without their Consent, and appropriating it to the Purposes of their Slavery and Destruction are justly considered as contrary to and subversive of their original Social Compact, and their Intention in uniting under it: They cannot therefore readily think themselves obliged to renounce those Forms of Government to which alone, for the advantages implying or resulting, they were willing to submit. We are sensible as you observe, that the Designs of our Enemies in England, as well as those who reside here, is to render us odious as well as contemptible, and to prevent all Concern for us in the Friends of Liberty in England; and perhaps to detach our Sister Colonies from us, and prevent their aid and Influence in our behalf, when the Projects of oppressing us further, and depriving us of our Rights by various violent measures should be carried into Execution. In this however we flatter ourselves they have failed: But should all the other Colonies become weary of their Liberties, after the Example of the Hebrews, this Province, we trust, will never submit to the Authority of an absolute Government.

We are now led to take notice of another fatal Consequence which we are under strong apprehensions will follow from these Parlia-

mentary Revenue Laws; and that is the making Governors of the Colonies and other Officers independent of the People for their Support: you tell us there is no Doubt of such Intention, and that it will be persisted in if the American Revenue is found sufficient. We are the more inclined to believe it, not only because the Governor of the Province of New-York has openly declared it with Regard to himself, to the Assembly there, but also because the present Governor of this Province has repeatedly refused to accept of the usual Grants for his Support, tho' he has not been so explicit as to assign a Reason for it. The Charter of this Province recognizes the natural Right of all men to dispose of their own Property; and the Governor here, like all other Governors, Kings and Potentates, is to be supported by the free Grants of the Representatives of the People: Every one sees the necessity of this to preserve the Balance of Power and the Freedom of any State. A Power without a Check is subversive of all Freedom: If therefore the Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, shall be totally independent of the free Grants of the People for his support, where is the Check upon his Power? He becomes absolute and may act as he pleases: He may make use of his Power, not for the Good of those that are under it, but for his own private separate advantage, or any other Purpose to which he may be inclined or instructed by him upon whom alone he depends. Such an Independency threatens the very Being of a free Constitution, and if it takes Effect will produce and firmly establish a Tyranny upon its Ruin. The act of Parliament of the 7th of Geo: 3^d intitled an act for granting certain Duties in the Colonies &c; declares that it is expedient that a Revenue should be raised in his Majesty's Dominions in America, for making more certain and adequate Provision for defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and the Support of civil Government in such Provinces where it shall be found necessary, and towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting and securing the said Dominions — These are the very Purposes for which this Government by the Charter is empowered to grant Taxes — So that by the Act aforementioned the Charter is in Effect made void. Agreeable to the Design of that act, the Governor it seems is first to be made independent, and in Pursuance of the Plan of Despotism, the Judges of Land and all other important civil Officers successively; next follows and independent military Power to compleat the Ruin of our civil Liberties. — Let us then consider the Power the Governor already has, and his Majesty's Representative on all our Acts, and judge whether the Purposes of Tyranny

will not be amply answered — Can it be expected that any Law will pass here, but such as will promote the favorite Design; and the Laws already made, as they will be executed by Officers altogether dependent on the Crown, will undoubtedly be perverted to the worst Purposes — The Governor of the Province and the principal Fortress in it are probably already thus supported — These are the first Fruits of the System. If the rest should follow, it would only be in a greater Degree a violation of our essential natural Rights. To what Purpose then will it be to preserve the old Forms, without the Substance — In such a State and with such Prospects can Britain expect anything but a gloomy Discontent in the Colonists — Let our Fellow Subjects then recollect, what would have been their Fate long ago, if their Ancestors had submitted to the unreasonable and uncharitable usurpations, Exactions and Impositions of the See of Rome in the Reign of Henry the Eighth — Soon would they have sunk into a State of abject Slavery to that haughty Power, which exalteth itself above all that is called God, but they had the true Spirit of Liberty, and by exerting it they saved themselves and their Posterity — The act of Parliament passed in the 25th of that Reign is so much to our present Purpose, that we cannot omit transcribing a Part of it, and refer you to the Statute at large. — In the Preamble it is declared that the Realm of England hath been and is free from Subjection to any man's Laws, but only such as have been devised, made and ordained within the Realm for the wealth of the same :

And further, "It standeth therefore with natural Equity, and good Reason that in every such Laws humane, made within this Realm, or induced into this Realm, by the said Sufferance, Consents and Customs, your Royal Majesty and you Lords temporal and spiritual and Commons *representing the whole State of your Realm* in this your Majesty's high Court of Parliament, hath full Power and Authority not only to dispencc, but also to authorize some *elect* Person or Persons to dispencc with those and all other human Laws of this your Realm, and with every one of them as the Quality of *the Persons and Matters may require*, and also the said Laws and every one of them to abrogate, annul, amplify or diminish as it shall seem meet to your Majesty, and the Nobles and Commons of your Realm present in your Parliament meet and convenient for the Wealth of your Realm. And because that it is now in these Days present seen, that the State, Dignity, Superiority, Reputation and Authority of the said imperial Crown of this Realm by the long sufferance of the said unreasonable and uncharitable usurpa-

tions and Exactions — is much and sore decayed, and the People of the Realm thereby impoverished:” — It is then enacted, That no Person or Persons of the Realm, or of any other of his Majesty’s Dominions, shall from henceforth pay any Pension, Censes, Portions, Peterpence, or any other Impositions to the use of the said Bishop, or of the See of Room, but all such Pensions &c, which the said Bishop or Pope hath heretofore taken &c, shall clearly surcease, and never more be levied, nor paid to any Person or Persons in any manner or wise. —

Nothing short of the Slavery and Ruin of the Nation would have been the Consequence of their submitting to those Exactions: and the same will be the Fate of America if the present Revenue Laws remain and the natural Effect of them the making Governors independent takes Place.

It is therefore with intire Approbation that we observe your Purpose freely to declare our Rights, and to remonstrate against the least Infringement of them. The Capital Complaint of all North America has been, is now and will be until relieved, a Subjugation to as Arbitrary a Tribute as ever the Romans laid upon the Jews or their other Colonies: The repealing these Duties in part is not considered by this House as a Renunciation of the Measure: It hath rather the appearance of a Design to sooth us into Security in the midst of Danger. Any Species of Tribute unrepealed will stand as a Precedent to be made use of hereafter as Circumstances and Opportunities will admit: If the Colonies acquiesce in a single Instance it will in Effect be yielding up the whole Matter in Controversy: We therefore desire that it may be universally understood, that altho’ the Tribute is paid, it is not paid freely. — It is extorted and torn from us against our Will: We bear the Insult and Injury for the present, grievous as it is, with great Impatience, hoping that the Wisdom and Prudence of the Nation, will at length dictate measures consistent with natural Justice and Equity: For what shall happen in future we are not answerable: your Observation is just, that it was certainly as bad Policy, when they attempted to heal our Differences by repealing Part of the Duties only, as it is bad Surgery to leave Splinters in a Wound which must prevent its Healing, or in Time occasion it to open afresh.

The Doctrine that no Agent ought to be received or attended to by Government, who is not appointed by an act of the General Court to which the Governor has given his Assent, if established, must be attended with very ill Consequences: For besides the just Remarks you have made upon it, if whatever is to be transacted between the

Assemblies of the Colonies and the Government, is to be done by agents appointed by and under the Direction of the three Branches, it would be utterly impracticable for an Assembly ever to lay before the Sovereign their Complaints of Grievances occasioned by the corrupt and arbitrary administration of a Governor. This Doctrine, we have Reason to think was first advanced by Governor Bernard, at a Time when he became the principal agent in involving the nation and the Colonists in Controversy and Confusion. Very probably it is now become a Subject of Instruction to Governor Hutchinson, who refuses to confirm the Grants of the Assembly to the Agents for the respective Houses. In this he carries the Point beyond Governor Bernard, who assented to Grants made in general Terms, for Services performed, without holding up the name of Agents; but Governor Hutchinson declines his Assent even in that Form. So that we are reduced to a choice of Difficulties: either to have no Agent at all, but such as shall be under the Influence of the Minister, or to find some other way to support an agent than by Grants of the General Assembly. But we are fallen into Times, when Governors of Colonies seem to think themselves bound to conform to Instructions, without any Regard to the Civil Constitution or even the publick Safety.

[Marked on outside, in Governor Bowdoin's handwriting, "House of Representatives, Letter to their Agent, Dr. Franklin, June 29th, 1771."]

The following memoranda, from the "Journal of the House of Representatives" of the colony, show the action of the House respecting the foregoing letter:—

HO. OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MASS. SESSION AT CAMBRIDGE,
Jovis, 30 die Maii, A.D. 1771.

"Mr Speaker communicated to the House a Letter he had received from Mr. Agent Franklin dated London, February 5, 1771.

"Ordered, that Mr. Speaker, [Cushing] Mr. Adams, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Ingersol, Mr. Gorham, and Capt. Heath, take the same into Consideration, and report."

Sabbati, 8 die Junii, 1771.

"Upon a motion, Ordered, that Major Hawley and Dr. Holton be of the Committee to consider the Letter from Mr. Agent Franklin."

Martis, 25 die Junii, 1771.

"Upon a motion, Ordered, that Mr. Otis be of the Committee to consider the Letter from Dr. Franklin to this House, in the Room of Mr. Leonard, who is absent."

Jovis, 27 die Junii, 1771.

"The Committee appointed to consider the Letter from Mr. Agent Franklin, reported."

"Read and re-committed."

Martis, 2 die Julii, 1771.

"Thomas Saunders Esq brought down the following Vote of Council, viz. In Council July 2, 1771."

"Ordered, that James Bowdoin, Esq. with such as the honorable House shall join, be a Committee to prepare the Extracts and other papers referred to in the Letter to the Agent of this Board and of the House, that the same may be transmitted, together with the Letter, by the first Opportunity "

Sent down for Concurrence. Read and concur'd, and Mr. Speaker and Mr. Adams are joined. "Sent up."

John Foster Kirk was elected a Resident Member.

Mr. WATERSTON exhibited a number of interesting letters of Washington, written at different periods, — one of them of the early date of 1749, referred to by him at the August meeting. All these letters, with the exception of the one just named, belonged to Mr. Waterston ; and he expressed the intention, if the Society should desire it, of preparing a paper from them for the "Proceedings," in connection with extracts from early numbers of the "Pennsylvania Gazette," from which he read some passages of historical interest.

Voted, That it is the wish of the Society that Mr. Waterston prepare a paper for the "Proceedings," from the materials exhibited to the meeting.

Mr. DEANE read the following letter from our Corresponding Member, J. H. Trumbull, Esq., of Hartford, Conn. : —

HARTFORD, Sept. 20, 1865.

CHARLES DEANE, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR,— About *Pasbeshauke*, the place where John Winthrop, jun., found himself on the 7th of April, 1636, and which neither of us could do more than hazard a guess about, when the first volume of the “Winthrop Papers” * was in press, I can now give you more exact information.

I have before me the original draught of a deed, dated May 3, 1639, by which “Yovawan, Sachem of Pommanoc, and Aswaw Sachem his wife,” convey their “Island called Manchonat,” to “Lion Gardiner, Commander of the Forte called Saybrooke fort als *Pashpeshauks*, at the mouth of the River of Kennecticot.”

This fixes, or rather identifies, the locality beyond all reasonable doubt; and thereby determines the limit of Winthrop’s commission as “governor of the river Connecticut” for “one whole year after his arrival there.”

I have been trying to find time to copy for the Society, “Some Consideraçoens abo: the Act for distributing Intestates Real Estates,” &c., drawn in July, 1738, by F. J. Paris, for the use of the agents of Connecticut. This paper is of considerable interest, from the fact that Mr. Paris *drew the case* submitted for Massachusetts (that is, for the appellees) in *Phillips vs. Savage*, — which was argued in 1734 before the King in Council, — involving the validity of the Massachusetts statute of descents. The “points” of the appellants and appellees, with Mr. Ames’s valuable Report thereon, are printed, as you of course recollect, in the “Proceedings,” 1860–62, pp. 64–80, 165–171. To these, the paper of Mr. Paris makes an important supplement. He points out *how* the Connecticut case of Winthrop, appellant, *vs. Lechmere*, was lost by the Colony in 1728, and how the success of Massachusetts was assured, and the Connecticut precedent set aside, in 1734; and after giving to the agent of Connecticut his opinion and advice, in the case of *Clark vs. Tousey*, then pending, he says, “I am very certain, there is no one man in England that both *could* and *would* have given you this information.”

I will have a fair copy made, before many weeks, and transmit it through you to the Society, to be preserved with the printed points which were so fortunately discovered and brought to light by Mr. Winthrop.

Yours truly,

J. H. TRUMBULL.

The President called the attention of members to a portrait of Mr. Everett, placed in the room for exhibition. It belonged to our associate, Mr. W. G. Brooks, to whom it was presented by Mr. Everett, in 1840, when he sailed for Europe with his family. It was probably painted by Mr. Bass Otis (whom many will recollect as a painter of much distinction), about the time Mr. Everett left the College, in 1824; he being then thirty years of age. It was considered at the time an excellent likeness of him. It is Mr. Brooks's intention to offer this portrait to the Corporation of Harvard College.

Mr. AMORY spoke of a portrait of Governor Strong, which had been recently presented to the Society by Joseph Lyman, Esq. It is a copy, by Harding, from Stuart's original.

Remarks were made by Messrs. FROTHINGHAM, AMORY, and FOLSOM, on the importance of an index or calendar to the large collections of manuscripts existing in our public literary institutions, and, particularly, of the valuable collection at the State House; and Mr. Folsom moved that there be a committee of this Society appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of a calendar of the manuscripts in the archives of the State. Whereupon, it was voted to appoint a committee for this purpose; and the President named Messrs. R. Frothingham, Folsom, and Deane, to serve on that committee.

The President read the following letter, addressed to the Assistant Librarian of the Society, Dr. John Appleton:—

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 18, 1865.

Dr. JOHN APPLETON, Assistant Librarian Massachusetts Historical Society.

DEAR SIR,—This day I have forwarded to you, per Adams's Express, two small volumes, which the Society "*Doctrina et Amicitia*," of Amsterdam, have recently sent me for the Massachusetts Historical Society. They contain addresses delivered before that Society,—one by the late Professor D. J. van Lennep, LL.D., on the fiftieth, and the other by his gifted and learned son, J. van Lennep, LL.D., on the seventy-fifth, anniversary of the institution.

"*Doctrina et Amicitia*" is a club composed of the best class of merchants, and professional and literary men, in Amsterdam; and, although at this present day purely social and literary in its tendency, it dates its origin from a time of political differences,—that of the American Revolution. The capture by a British vessel of Henry Laurens and his papers, on his way to the Netherlands as American Minister, revealed to the English cabinet the sympathy of many of the Amsterdam merchants with the cause of freedom in this country. The Resident Minister of Great Britain at the Hague demanded the immediate arrest of the most prominent of these merchants; but, meeting with tardy and but feeble response from the Dutch authorities to this arrogant demand, war was soon declared by England, and led to the battle of Doggersbank in 1781, in which the Dutch were victorious; although the English call it an undecided naval engagement.

Many Hollanders disapproved and condemned the intentions and the policy of the Stadtholder in this war; and the party of the people, or the Patriots, as they were called, being of opinion that his power was detrimental to the good of the country, desired to have it diminished, and had no faith in his cabinet, and mistrusted the rulers of the land. The Patriots everywhere in Holland got in the majority; and many eminent citizens of Amsterdam, belonging to that party, associated themselves into a club, to which they gave the name of the "*Fatherland Society*." They held their meetings in a building in the Kalverstraat of that city, called the "*Court of Holland*," which they had purchased for their exclusive use, and which is still the property and club-house of their successors, the Society "*Doctrina et Amicitia*."

The Prince of Orange being married to a Prussian princess, it was natural that the Prussian Government should embrace the party of the Stadtholder; and a Prussian army entered the Netherlands in the fall of 1787. This caused a change in the prospects of the Patriots, and the party of the Stadtholder found themselves once more firmly estab-

lished in power. This event also brought a change in the municipality of the metropolis; and one of the first acts of the new regents was an order to the "Fatherland Society" to close their club-house, speedily followed by an admonition to the directors to sell the building. The admonition was obeyed; and the premises were advertised for sale at public auction. But the auction did not take place; for it was soon known among the people that the house had been sold at private sale to four persons, directors of a new society, under the name of "*Doctrina et Amicitia*."

These four persons had all been members of the old "Fatherland Society;" and, as they were business men, and not particularly known as literati, the magistrates hesitated to approve the sale, and referred the case to the State Legislature of Holland, who at last, in the fall of 1788, after much delay and misgivings, ordered the conveyance to take place with this proviso, that, in the building in question, no other close society would be permitted to hold its meetings than the Art-loving Society "*Doctrina et Amicitia*," which was instituted solely for the advancement and cultivation of the arts and sciences; and in which no matters of state, or those concerning the government or administration, would be allowed to be discussed. "The Lords of Justice," as the body of magistrates of Amsterdam was then called, also reserved the right of free admission to the club at all times for themselves, and for one or more persons whom they might choose to send in their name. This measure, always disagreeable, is particularly hateful to the character of honorable and well-bred men; and, if ever carried out, had no unpleasant consequences. The magistrate was lenient; and the club, prudent.

In the beginning, the subjects of the lectures were tame and innocent; but they gradually assumed another character. They began to contain hidden meanings, and were suggestive of liberty, independence, persecution. They began to discuss "the necessity of revolutions;" and spoke of the proverb, "The country is in danger," and similar assertions, dangerous to stubborn and blind conservatism. This daring show of defiance of the authorities, on the part of the club, brought them again in trouble; for, in November, 1794, they were ordered to close their house.

•The Society, however, had been true to its original principles. It paved the way to the Revolution of 1795, which, in Amsterdam, was accomplished without bloodshed,—a revolution by which, it is true, they got rid of the Stadtholder, and sent him out of the country; but

which brought, alas! a miserable horde of beggarly French *sans culottes* into it, who speedily became their masters: and, after a lapse of fifteen years of mutual discontent and internal strife, the rule of a feeble republican confederacy, succeeded by a dependent monarchy with a foreign prince, ended in the sad fate of the once great and powerful Republic of the Netherlands being usurped by a cruel and unscrupulous tyrant, and made a part of the French empire.

Had the club been instrumental in changing the rulers and the form of government of the land, they nevertheless refused, by a vote of one hundred and twenty to twenty-six, to constitute themselves a political body; and they resolved that "Doctrina et Amicitia" would remain an Art-loving Society, upon the same footing as it had existed until that time.

And so it has continued to exist and flourish to the present day. Dwelling in the same house which the "Lords of Justice," in 1788, graciously permitted them to buy and occupy, the protection and advancement of the arts and sciences, and the cultivation of mutual friendship by social intercourse, continue to mark the meetings, and is the principal aim of the Society. And, when occasion requires, — and such occasions have frequently occurred since 1795, — the club, with the most vivid love of liberty and the deepest hate of tyranny, has never advocated else than a spirit of order, magnanimity, and forgiveness.

I have thus given you a short history of the most opulent mercantile and literary club of the city of Amsterdam, my native place; or rather a synopsis of the two accompanying books, which, being written in Dutch, would, I fear, have remained "sealed books" to most of the members of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

I have the honor to be respectfully yours, S. ALOFSEN.

The President presented, in the name of the Count de Circourt, two pamphlets in French, containing a review of Mr. Kirk's "Charles the Bold."